

2-12-1985

Foreign Affairs, South Africa

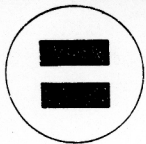
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The Mickey Leland Papers & Collection Addendum. (Texas Southern University, 2015), "Foreign Affairs, South Africa" (2015). The Mickey Leland Papers & Collection Addendum: Education, African Americans Repairs Education, African Amer. Racial Inequities (1985). *Series 13: Personal & Biographical 1944 - 1989*. Series 13, Box 9, Folder 10515. Paper 93.
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National Urban League, Inc.

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 7, 1985

THRU:

TO: Douglas Glasgow

FROM: Robert McAlpine *RM*

SUBJECT: THE HOUSE PASSES ANTI-APARTHEID SANCTIONS

REFERENCE:

COPY TO: Sharon Bingham

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The House under strong bipartisan support overwhelmingly (295-127) passed the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985 yesterday to impose new sanctions as a means of pressuring South Africa's white minority government to abandon its racial segregation policies..

The House bill (H.R. 1640) would ban new loans and investments in South Africa, stop the sale of computers and computer parts to the government and halt importation of krugerrands, the South African gold coins.

H.R. 1640 would permit President Reagan to waive for a year bans on investment and importation of the gold coins if he determines, and Congress agrees, that South Africa has met one of eight conditions in the bill. For each additional condition met, the waiver could be extended for six months.

The conditions would require South Africa to eliminate policies prohibiting black employes and their families from living together near their place of employment, eliminate "influx control" policies that restrict blacks from seeking employment where they choose and end policies that give black and white South Africans different rights of citizenship.

South Africa would also have to stop removing blacks from certain locations because of race or ethnic origin, eliminate residence restrictions based on race and ethnic origins, begin talks with black leaders on a nondiscriminatory political system, reach an internationally recognized agreement on Namibia and free all political prisoners.

Most member of Congress appear to feel comfortable with the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985.

National Urban League, Inc.

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 5, 1985

THRU:

TO: Douglas Glasgow

FROM: Robert McAlpine *RM*

SUBJECT: SENATE PANEL SOUTH AFRICA SANCTION BILL

REFERENCE:

COPY TO: Sharon Bingham

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The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved, 16 to 1, legislation that would end all U.S. Bank loans; ban computer sales and end nuclear trade to the government of South Africa. In addition, the Sullivan principles, which set forth guidelines for improved living and working conditions for nonwhites in 300 United States firms operating in South Africa, would become mandatory.

The strengthening amendments were attached to a bill (S. 90) sponsored by Senators Lugar, Mathias, and Dole. The committee approved the above series of bipartisan amendments to impose three specific economic sanctions. The bill included the thrust of the Lugar-Mathias-Dole bill to increase U.S. assistance to the black population of South Africa, and would increase funding for scholarships to local schools and universities.

The bill does postpone any decision to impose economic sanctions in the law for 18 months and allows the president to avoid action if he determines "significant progress" has been made by South Africa toward ending apartheid.

The Senate Committee rejected on a party line 9-7 vote, that calls for an immediate cutoff of new investments in South Africa as in the House bill.

Striking a compromise was not without Sen. Lugar introducing an Administration substitute bill which would only ban licenses for the export of any U.S. nuclear goods or technology to South Africa. The substitute contained a number of loopholes plus a presidential waiver if the president determined the ban would jeopardize U.S. defense or security or the government of its nonproliferation objectives.

MEMORANDUM

Other substitutes were discussed by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee but they lacked sufficient support by the majority of the Senators.

The Republican-sponsored bill constitutes the strongest economic sanctions against South Africa ever approved by the committee and appears to stand an excellent chance of passage when it reaches the Senate floor by mid-June.

RMC/ah